BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 50
" " 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 8 00
One year 16 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, OCT. 10, 1863. NO. 266.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	48 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be spoken save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North and Europe.

RICHMOND, Oct. 9.—Baltimore papers of the 8th, have been received. A telegram from Louisville says that Burnside has driven the enemy before him Southward to Hiawsee River, and Eastward as far as Greenville. The right wing of Burnside's army is thus put in communication with the army of the Cumberland.

Hooker is to command a part of the reinforcements sent to Rosecrans.

Reinforcements are literally pouring down from Louisville.

Eight hundred prisoners, captured at the battle of Chickamauga, were sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago.

Advices from Charleston harbor to the 3rd state that it is currently reported that Gillmore's headquarters have been removed from Morris to Folly Island, and that the mass of the troops and war materials, will soon follow.

The blockade runners, *Diamond, Alabama* and *Lizzie Davis* have been captured by a Yankee cruiser.

Dispatches from the army of the Potomac state that nothing is occurring which indicates immediate active operations.

Conscripts in large numbers are arriving daily. Changes have been made in the location of some of the corps.

Two citizens of Alexandria have been heavily fined for failing to recognize the reorganized Government of Virginia by taking out licenses for the transaction of business. Advices from Matamoras to the 12th ult. make no mention of the occupation of that place by French forces.

The Russian fleet will probably stay on American waters until Spring. The Admiral and officers will visit Washington and the Great West on private invitations.

The new arrangement for the exchange of prisoners has been agreed upon. The details are still under consideration. Heintzelman will be relieved of the command of the defences of Washington. Gold in New York Tuesday at the second board 147¼; Wednesday 146¾.

The *Persia* with Liverpool dates to the 26th has arrived at New York. The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer.

Mason's letter to Russell on withdrawing from London is published. He quotes his instructions from Richmond which states that Davis believes the English Government is determined to decline his overtures for friendly relations and will not receive our Minister, and it is therefore no longer conducive to the interests nor consistent with the dignity of the Confederate Government for Mason to continue his residence in London. The *Index* says that if is not contemplated to withdraw Slidell.

The prospect at the fall of Charleston is much debated in England. The editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette* says that Russell cannot perceive what great military advantage would accrue from the fall of Charleston.

The Rhine has overflowed its banks and the country upon the river is submerged.

The Seine has also risen to a considerable height.

The *Alabama, Georgia* and *Conrad* have captured the American ships *Sea Bird, Sela, Prince of the Wales* and *Santee* and bonded them.

The *Vanderbilt* left St. Helena on the 20th of August in pursuit of the rebel pirates.

The frigate *Liverpool* has been left in the Mersey, as is reported, to watch the suspected iron rams.

The man arrested as Nena Sahib proved not to be him.

From the Southwest.

MOBILE, Oct. 8....The *Tribune* has late news from the Trans-Mississippi Department, through Major Tom Ochiltree, who is just from the West.

Gen. Price was falling back from Arkadelphia with a largely superior force of the enemy in front.

General Taylor's army concentrated near Alexandria, with the exception of three brigades under General Tom Green, on the 16th ult.

General Green attacked and defeated a superior Yankee army near the mouth of Red River. His force was composed of two brigades of cavalry and one of infantry. With these he engaged two divisions of the enemy and the victory was complete. He has now again command of the river against all efforts of the Yankees to drive him from it.

Last reports from below represent that General Banks with twenty-five thousand men was crossing at Brashier City and Berwick's Bay. General Taylor was watching his movements closely, and it was supposed would give him battle at or about Vermillion Bridge, on the Attakapa.

The victory of Sabine Pass was complete and without a parallel in the war. Official reports show that the enemy under General Franklin and Weitzel, with twenty-two transports, about twelve thousand men and four gunboats attempted to land. The whole Confederate force at the fort at the Pass was forty-two men of the Jeff. Davis Guars, mostly Irish, and their nearest reinforcements was Houston. This little band fought the enemy several hours, disabled three gunboats and drove the whole fleet ignominiously away. They captured the two best boats, *Clifton* and *Sachem*, with eighteen guns and three hundred and eighty-five prisoners, including Commodore Crocker. The gunboat *Arizona* was supposed to have been sunk after she put to sea. General Magruder was soon on the spot and now issues his orders from the gunboat *Clifton*.

Active preparations are being made to meet the invasion of the enemy, and the people of Texas are rallying from the ages of 15 to 60.

The *Tribune* has late information from Pensacola which states that the yellow fever was raging. The Yankee fleet and crews had been removed to Santa Rosa.

Exchange of Prisoners--Battle Imminent.

RICHMOND, Aug. 9.—Commissioner Ould had another interview yesterday at City Point, with Meredith, on the subject of the exchange of officers. No conclusion was arrived at, but it is believed that the Yankee Government will ultimately agree to some equitable arrangement. Surgeons will probably be exchanged at an early day. The Yankees hold seven Generals and nineteen hundred other Confederate officers as prisoners.

The report of an impending battle near the Rapidan has been revived, and it is now believed an engagement will take place this week.

The Geogia Election.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 8.—Brown 1,216; Hill 15; Furlow 259. For Congress, Hartridge 1,320; King 176; Hopkins 17. For State Senator, Lloyd 1,476. For the House Gibson 683; Norwood 671; Gue 784; Russel 787.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 8.—Total vote of Muscogee county gives Furlow 477; Brown 453; Hill 50. For Congress, Blanforth 684; Holt 279.

ATLANTA, Oct. 8.—Election yesterday very quiet. Vote here, Brown 636; Furlow 292, Hill 220. For Congress, Glenn 668; Lester 308.

MACON, Oct. 8.—Vote of Bibb county, Brown 388; Hill 276; Furlow 183. For Congress, Anderson 511; Kenan 232.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 8.—We have been firing steadily at Morris' Island all day long. The enemy made no reply.

A careful reconnoisance of the enemy's works leads to the belief that he will not be ready to open fire for several days yet.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 9.—At auction to-day, Confederate bonds 100,000,000 loan, long date, brought 112½; 15,000,000 loan, 187½; sterling bills 1410 to 1465.

President Davis in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Oct. 9.—President Davis arrived here on special train from Augusta last evening and proceeded this morning to the headquarters of General Bragg. At Marietta he was met by Governor Brown, and after a short private interview the Governor introduced the President to the people. He made them a short address from the platform, complimenting Georgia and expressing his gratification at the stand she always occupied during the war. Her troops have done their duty on every field, and from her State government he had received earnest and prompt co-operation. He was particularly gratified when in a recent call on Governor Brown for 8,000 troops, Governor Brown had promptly tendered him 15,000

The departure of the train closed the President's remarks. By invitation from the President, Gov. Brown accompanied him to Cartersville, whence he returned here. General Cobb proceeded to the front with the President.

The election returns come in slowly and scattering, however, enough has been received to indicate that Gov. Brown is re-elected by popular majority.

For Congress it is ascertained that Lester is elected.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

GORDONSVILLE, Oct. 9.—The news to-day is mostly contraband. A line of wagons about eight miles long was seen yesterday, going from Culpepper towards the Rappahannock.

Six prisoners arrived here to-day; five from Hazel river and one from Leesburg.

Later from the Southwest.

MOBILE, Oct. 9.—The *Tribune* has dates from New Orleans to the 12th. No news of importance.

The *Era* says the Rebels are evacuating Richmond and that the whole of Virginia is to be abandoned.

Gold at New Orleans fifty cents premium.

Cotton, middling 66¾.

The *Era* thinks the defeat of Rosecrans is not as bad as reported.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MOBILE, Oct. 9.—A late arrival from Shreveport says Price is falling back towards Shreveport, and Taylor is falling back from Alexandria, Banks pursuing. Banks crossed from New Orleans in three columns, one to take Charles the other Brashier City, and the third the mouth of Red River. His force is estimated at 35,000, and Steele and Blount 39,000. The gunboat *Battler* destroyed all the boats up to St. Joseph, except one belonging to negroes. All gunboats and transports are constantly fired on by our pickets. Everything is quiet in Texas. Thirty-five thousand French troops are reported at Matamoras. The report comes where credited.

Gen. Forrest is here under leave to recruit his health—not under arrest. He has tendered his resignation, and if accepted will raise an independent force. Weather delightful. The *Register* has a late Memphis *Bulletin*. A New Orleans letter says the Sabine expedition much grander affair than reported. Troops were sent to Brashaer City to engage the Confederates there, while Franklin went with flotilla to Sabine Pass—twenty-five thousand at the Pass. All other movements in that direction have been stopped. Texas expedition evidently abandoned for the present. Complaint is made that the opening of the Mississippi does not benefit New Orleans. Provisions are higher than ever. The Yankees will not send troops to Brownsville because they are afraid of complications with France.

SALE POSTPONED.—The sale of property advertised by S. J. Mitchell, administrator of H. S. Blackwell, deceased, to take place at Graham on the 19th, is postponed till further notice.

THE PET DETECTIVES.

We noticed yesterday a shooting case in Richmond in which a Government "detective" was engaged. The *Whig*, alluding to the same case, says:

The city journals of yesterday report a police case of which the following are the principal features: Augustus Simcoe, a muscular young man, in the employ of the Confederate authorities as detective, enters a house of ill-fame, is accused by the not too scrupulous landlady of being "a rowdy," and, in return for this compliment, draws a pistol and shoots the Cyprian through both lower limbs, inflicting a dangerous wound. Simcoe is arrested and brought before the Mayor, who puts him in jail.

This circumstance excites no surprise in Richmond, where it has long been understood that detectives are, in not a few cases, not only *habitues* of bawdy and gambling houses, but the allies of the keepers of such establishments. Hence the exemption of so large a number of sturdy "sporting gentlemen" from military duty is explained. When the enrolling officer lays hands on a blackleg, he produces papers to show that he is in the employ of the Government as a detective. So much, at least, is charged by persons competent to give an opinion in the matter, and it must be confessed that the exemption of these persons is accounted for on no other satisfactory hypothesis.

But be the accusation true or false, this much is certain: the Main street of this city, from the Spotswood Hotel to the *Dispatch* Office, is crowded every sunny day with flashily-dressed men, whose sole employment seems to be lounging, impeding the sidewalk and smoking cigars. If the stranger in Richmond expresses a natural surprise at seeing so many able-bodied young and middle-aged men dressed in citizens clothes, he is informed that they are gamblers or detectives, no one knows which; for none but the initiated can distinguish the one from the other.

We are in the third year of the reign of the Baltimore dynasty in Richmond. The list of thefts, robberies, stabbings, shootings, and downright murders which appears every morning in the daily papers, does not indicate that the rule of the dynasty has been successful. We express the general conviction when we say that, if the military police of the principal city of Virginia were entrusted to a native of the State, a marked improvement in the safety and peacefulness of Richmond would soon be manifest.

GEN D. H. HILL ON EXEMPTS AGAIN.—The Intelligencer yesterday contained the following racy *morceau* from its correspondent at "the front:"

Application for leave of absence in Gen. W. H. Walker's Division of Gen. Hill's Corps, Gen. Walker endorsed the applications, "disapproved but respectfully forwarded to Headquarters of Gen. D. H. Hill."

Gen. H. endorsed it, "Approved upon the ground that brave men of the army should be permitted to go home whenever practicable; otherwise all the children to be born during the war and the usual period afterwards will be the offspring of the cowards at home who have substitutes and otherwise exempt." Gen. Walker, upon the return of the application, cheerfully withdrew his disapproval, and permitted the brave soldier to go home.

Missionary Ridge, Oct. 1st. GEORGIAN.

DIED,

On Sunday evening, the 4th inst., in Hillsboro, of pneumonia, Mrs. ANNE EVANS, aged 75 years 10 months and 18 days.

A Christian, and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over 55 years.

Wilmington Journal please copy.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address.

J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 8, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

NOTICE.

HAVING QUALIFIED AT THE PRESENT TERM of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Lenoir county as Administrator on the estate of Henry S. Blackwell, deceased, late of Newbern, all creditors of the estate are invited to present claims for payment and all persons owing the estate to make payment to me at Graham, Alamace county, N. C.

THOMAS J. MITCHELL,
Sept 26-1m Administrator, Graham, N. C.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Oct. 8th, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, NO. 2. COMPOSED of the following named Medical Officers:
Surgeon EUGENE GRISSOM,
Surgeon RICHARD B. HAYWOOD,

will meet at the town of Smithfield, in Johnston County, on Monday, the 19th of October.

Kinston, in Lenoir, Wednesday, the 21st.

Kenansville, Duplin, on Friday and Saturday, the 23d and 24th.

Clinton, in Sampson on Monday and Tuesday, the 26th and 27th.

Wilmington, in New Hanover, on Thursday and Friday, the 29th and 30th of October;

for the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Oct 9-130 Surgeon General.

Headquarters, Raleigh, N. C.,
October 8th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

I. In obedience to Special Order, No. 23, Headquarters Department of N. C., Paragraph II, the undersigned assumes Command of this Post.

II. It is made the duty of all Officers who remain in the city over 24 hours to report to this office, and men on arriving who intend to remain to obtain pass from Provost Marshal.

III. Officers who are improperly absent from their commands will be reported at once to their Commanding Officers. The men will be arrested and sent to their commands.

IV. In order to avoid unpleasant detention and arrest, citizens upon arriving here will furnish evidence of their exemption from military service to the Provost Marshal.

[Signed] PETER MALLETT,
Oct 8-1m Col. Com'd'g Post.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

I. The Commanding Officers of Battalions of Home Guards are charged with the apprehension of deserters and recusant conscripts in their respective counties. For this purpose they will call out for local and temporary service, such portions of their Battalions as they may deem necessary. The Deserters and Conscripts will be taken to the nearest Conscript Camp.

The Commanding Officers of North Carolina Militia will continue to comply with General Order, No. 5, dated May 9, 1863, until the Home Guards are fully organized in their respective Counties.

II. Boards for Examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty, because of physical disability, will immediately visit all the Counties in which the "Home Guards" have been or may hereafter be organized.

The following classes of persons will be examined:

1st, All who have been exempted previous to the 15th of July, 1863.

2d, All who have been examined subsequent to the 1st September, 1863.

3d, All who may be presented by the Surgeon, or commander of the Regiment, or Battalion of Home Guards, to which the individual belongs.

The decisions of the Boards will be final, except that appeals may be taken to the Surgeon General, with the consent of the Examining Board.

After a visit of examination of exemptions issued from this office previous to the 15th of July, or subsequent to 1st September, 1863, unless approved by the Board.

Due notice will be given by the senior member of the Board to the Commander of the Battalion of an intended visit, in order that those having certificates, or desirous of being examined, may have an opportunity of appearing before the Board.

By order of Governor VANCE,

R. C. GATLIN,
Sept. 14-1m Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10.

I. SURGEON E. A. CRUDUP AND HENRY JOYNER are hereby appointed a Board for the examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability. After due notice to the Commanders of the several Battalions of the Home Guards for the following named counties in accordance with General Orders No. 3, this Board will visit the counties of Franklin, Nash, Pitt, Wake, Warren, Cumberland, Harnett, Robeson, Northampton, Bertie and Johnston.

II. Surgeons Eugene Grisson and Richard B. Haywood are hereby appointed a Board for the examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability. After due notice to the Commanders of the several Battalions of Home Guards of the following named counties in accordance with General Orders No. 3, this Board will visit the counties of Halifax, Edgecombe, Wayne, Wilson, Duplin, New Hanover, Sampson, Lenoir and Greene.

III. After the Examining Board have visited the several counties above named, and completed their labors, they will report in person to the Surgeon General for further orders.

By order of Gov. VANCE,

R. C. GATLIN,
Sept. 14 1m Adjutant General.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Sept. 27, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 1, COMPOSED of the following named Medical Officers,
Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,

will meet at the town of Warrenton, in Warren county, on Monday, the 5th of October; at Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 7th; at Windsor, in Bertie county, on Friday, the 9th; at Tarboro, in Edgecombe county, on Monday, the 12th; at Nashville, in Nash county, on Wednesday, the 14th; at Louisburg, in Franklin county, on Saturday, the 17th; at Summerville, in Harnett county, on Wednesday, the 21st; at Fayetteville, in Cumberland county, on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th; at Lumberton, in Robeson county, on Monday, the 26th, and at Raleigh, in Wake county, on Thursday, the 29th of October, for the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Sept 26-t26o Surgeon General.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

MRS. S. A. REID'S OINTMENT FOR THE CURE of this terrible disease has relieved hundreds since its virtues have been made known to the public. Orders may be sent to Raleigh or to Kittrell's Post Office, N. C. Price per box, $5. Address

Mrs. S. A. REID,
Sept 30-tf Raleigh, or Kittrell's, N. C.

GAS.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Raleigh Gas Light Company will be held in the Court House on Thursday 15th instant at 4½ o'clock, P. M. It is earnestly desired that every stockholder should be present, as a failure to get a quorum, as has been the case on previous occasions, will subject the citizens of Raleigh to a stoppage of gas—the lease of the works being about to expire.

By order of the President:

W. E. ANDERSON,
Oct 2-td Sec'y and Treasurer.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 24-tf

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to

W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 26-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

TYPES, PRESSES, &C., FOR SALE.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF TYPE, CONSISTING OF Newspaper, Book and Job Type, and one hand Press and one Job Press are offered for sale.

The Type and Presses are nearly new, having been used in printing a weekly paper only about eight months.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN NICHOLS,
Oct 9-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NEW STAGE COACH AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLE'S AUCTION ROOM, on the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock, one excellent large size Stage Coach, good as new, having only run three months. Also, a full blooded saddle Horse, of good size and action, and a gentle, well conditioned Mule.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Auct.
Oct 9-2t*

TIN PLATE FOR SALE.

33 BOXES TIN PLATE IX, BEST QUALITY, FOR sale. Apply to GREECH & LITCHFORD, Raleigh, N. C., or JNO. D. BROWN, Salisbury, N. C.
Oct 3-2w*

FOR SALE.

50 SHARES N. C. R. R. STOCK.
Apply to
Oct 8 6t* D. P. WEIR,
Greensboro', N. C.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF A TWO STORY HOUSE, GOOD Kitchen and other necessary out-houses, large Garden, spacious Oak Grove and large Field, the whole covering about five acres well cultivated ground—a fine location. The house is nearly new and in good repair.—Possession given on the 1st November. Apply to

L. W. PECK,
Oct 1-20t* Raleigh, N. C.

IMPORTANT SALE OF LAND AND SLAVES.

ON MONDAY THE 16TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh, as executor of the late Mrs. Grizzy Seawell and agent of Miss Elizabeth Hinton, I will sell to the highest bidder the valuable lot of land on Newbern street in said city, containing about 30 acres, on which Mrs. Seawell resided at her death.

Also at the same time and place will be sold 12 or 15 slaves, mostly young and likely, among them a valuable Carpenter.

Terms one and two years credit or cash if preferred.

RICHARD B. SEAWELL,
Oct 1-2awtd Executor and Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL SHARES OF STOCK IN NORTH CAROlina Railroad Company. Apply to
Sept 8-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to

July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.

CURRY COMBS,

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Piedmont R. R., Superintendent's Office,
DANVILLE, Oct. 2, 1863.

WANTED FOR GRAVEL TRAIN ON THE PIEDMONT Railroad, 20 hands, for which liberal wages will be paid.

Also 30 wood cutters, and hands to work on repairs of track. Apply at Piedmont R. R. Office, Danville, or at R. & D. R. R. Office, Richmond. C. G. TALCOTT,
Oct 8-4t Superintendent P. R. R.

HIDES, SKINS, &C.

I WISH TO PURCHASE $20.000 WORTH OF GOOD dry HIDES. I will pay the highest market price for Beef Hides, Horse Hides, Dog Skins, Goat Skins, Sheep Skins, and all kinds of skins that will make leather.

FRANK I. WILSON,
Oct 8-1w* Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

A FIRST RATE SQUIRREL DOG, FOR WHICH A good price will be paid. Apply to
Oct 9-5t W. R. RICHARDSON.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

SEVERAL *GOOD* BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.—Constant employment and the highest wages will be paid. Apply to R. H. ROULHAC.
Oct 5-tf

CHEWING TOBACCO.

6,000 POUNDS SUPERIOR SMOKING TOBACco on consignment for sale.

GEO. ALLEN,
Oct 7-1w Greensboro N. C.

ONLY ONE MORE CHANCE.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE DESIROUS OF SERVing their country and remaining in the Good Old North State can do so by joining Capt. C. D. FOY'S independent Company of Partisan Rangers.

Those who wish to enlist can do so by reporting to Capt. C. D. FOY, at Camp Graham, two miles below Kinston, or to me at Franklinton.

T. L. BLACKWELL,
Oct 5-5t* Recruiting Officer.

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS.

WE WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR Wax, Tallow or Lard, either in large or small quantities. Fair exchange made at the Graham Candle Factory. KLAPP & BERRY,
Oct 7-1m Graham, N. C.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment.

GEO. BISHOP.
Aug 24-tf P. J. GARDNER.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM MY PLACE IN SURRY COUNty, on the 8th of August, a negro boy, name ISAAC, dark copper color, about 5 feet 5 inches high, square built and about 23 years old, and weighs 180 lbs. The boy was raised by John Van, in Sampson county; and will no doubt attempt to make his way to the enemy's lines. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said boy Isaac to me, in Surry county, or confinement in any jail so I can get him.

My post office is Tom's Creek, Surry county, N. C.
Sept. 19 1m* MARTIN HIATT.

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM MY PLANTATION IN MECKlenburg County, Va., on Sunday the 4th Oct., two negro men, HAYWOOD and JAYSON. Haywood is about 20 years old, bright color, intelligent, upwards of six feet high, and had on good clothes when he left. No particular marks recollected. He was purchased at the sale of Rhodes Herndon, dec'd, Oxford. Jayson is a tall, fine looking boy, black, and nearly or quite 6 feet, intelligent and well clad. Was slightly ruptured and had on when he left a new truss. He was bought of Maj. A. M. Lewis, from his plantation in Edgecombe, and will probably try to get back or pass the military lines and get to the enemy.

I will give $100 each, if caught East of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, or $25 each if caught in the County of Granville.

WILL. B. HUGHES.
Oct 9-2t* Townesville, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES MARTIN, vs. RICHARD B. PARKER,

ADMINISTRATOR OF THOMAS MARTIN AND others. Petition for distribution of the personal estate of Thomas Martin. James Martin and others vs. the heirs of Thomas Martin. Petition for sale and partition of real estate of Thomas Martin.

The bills set forth that in August, 1862, Thomas Martin, of Halifax county, N. C., died intestate and without issue, aged about ninety years, leaving real and personal estate, which devolved on his heirs and distributees who are his collateral kindred; that William Martin, the ancestor of the intestate, died in said county of Halifax about sixty years ago and left twelve children, to wit: William, Jr., Peggy, Bartholomew Jesse, Mary Ann, Catherine, John, Lucy, Thomas, (the intestate,) Ambrose, Betsy and James, (the plaintiff:) That all of them died before the intestate except said James; that of the others the descendants of the said William, Jr., are Henry Martin, of the county of Warren, and the issue of John his brother, who died domiciled in Louisiana in 1858, that said Peggy married one Thomas Kelly, whose issue and descendants are the plaintiffs, Mary Carter, Martha Kelly, Peggy, wife of John A. Walker, of Halifax county, and the defendant William Kelly, of Tennessee, that Mary Ann, only descendant now living, is the plaintiff Mary Kelly, that Bartholomew, Jesse and John married and removed from the State to Virginia or Tennessee, but whether they had issue is not known; that Catharine, Lucy, Ambrose and Betsy died without issue. The bills seek a distribution of the personal estate and partition and sale of the real estate, and a discovery of the heirs and distributees, and allege that no information has been received of the descendants of said Bartholomew, Jesse and John or their issue within twenty years, and demand that if any of them be alive they discover themselves. Also, that all non-resident defendants

NORTH CAROLINA,
GRANVILLE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, August Term, 1863.

Thomas Pleasants and Wife and others, vs. John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, } Petition to sell land for partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Progress, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, 1863.

Setp 18-law6t A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, Raleigh, Sept. 25, 1863.

IN ORDER TO AVOID MISUNDERSTANDING AND to make our charges conform to the liability assumed, this Company hereby give notice that from and after October 1st, 1863, shippers will be required to place their valuation upon each package before it will be received. Such value will be inserted in the Company's receipt and establish the liability of the Company for the amount, the act of God and the public enemy only excepted.

Sept 26-4w A. P. C. BRYAN, Agent.

LARD, TALLOW AND WAX WANTED

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES WILL BE PAID FOR either of the above articles, either in large or small quantities, at the Candle Factory, in Graham, N. C.—All those that have will please to address

KLAPP & BERRY,
Oct 5-1m Graham, N. C.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.
H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy

W. R RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH N. C.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by JOLLY & LACK,
March 18-tf Raleigh, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, OCT. 10, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress	One year - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **To Advertisers.**—No contracts will be made for advertising outside of our published terms, and parties wishing to advertise in the PROGRESS should send their advertisements directly to us instead of requesting us to copy from other papers, some of which we never see. All advertisements hereafter inserted will be charged according to revised terms at head of paper. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance. All advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for each insertion.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

President Davis.

The movements of President Davis having already got into the papers, it is hardly necessary longer to keep secret the fact that our Chief Magistrate has gone to Georgia to see for himself the actual condition of affairs in that important military department. The President passed through this State on Tuesday, taking the lower route by Wilmington; and we learn that at Weldon and Wilson, in response to calls made upon him, he made short speeches, in which he spoke with hope and confidence as to the future.

We are glad that the President has gone to Georgia, and devoutly trust that he may be able to order such changes and dispositions of our troops as will enable us to hurl back Rosecrans and the legions that are marching to his assistance, from Chattanooga and out of Tennessee. We look on the present as the most important and it may be the decisive campaign of the war, and men and means must not be wanting when the day of trial comes. Richmond, Charleston, Mobile and Savannah, all possess importance, but it were better that we should lose all these put together than to lose Tennessee and allow the enemy to advance, in force, to Atlanta, the very heart of the Confederacy. Had Gen. Bragg been defeated at Chickamauga, the enemy would have pressed forward and occupied Atlanta, and by this time would have been and quietly lodged, with probably an army of over would have been destroyed, communication cut off and a large section of country from which we must draw supplies, or disband our armies, lost to us during the war. It is only when we consider the train of disasters that would have followed a defeat that we are enabled to realize the nature of the victory gained at Chattanooga. The loss of Richmond itself would not have been as disastrous in the future of the Confederacy as a defeat of Bragg, whereby the enemy would have reached Atlanta.

But another battle is to be fought. The contest for the mastery in Tennessee is yet to come, and the issue of the struggle may decide the fate of the Confederacy. If we can defeat them we shall press forward and regain Tennessee with all its teeming grain and rich productions, and give succor and encouragement to such of the people of Kentucky as sympathise with the cause in which we are fighting. A crushing victory over Rosecrans will roll back the tide of war Northward, disorganize and demoralize the unprincipled hosts being raised for our destruction, and revive the drooping spirits of our own people. But if we suffer a crushing defeat we bid farewell to Tennessee, lay open the rich fields of Georgia and Alabama to the ravages of the enemy and will nearly wreck the cause itself. No wonder that President Davis feels a deep concern about the movements now going on in front of Chattanooga, and the country will rejoice to know that he has gone to the scene of action. From the lights before us we are confident that the enemy are pouring reinforcements into Tennessee, and that it will not be long before another advance will be attempted by the Federal army, and unless Bragg be largely reinforced we tremble for the consequences. We conceive the present to be by far the most critical period of the war, and now is the time for all men who love their country to shoulder their muskets and march to the front. The "last man and last dollar" party are now wanted near Chattanooga; and if one half the skulkers who have been roaming the country charging "treason" on good, loyal men could be forced to take position in the ranks we should have nothing to fear. Gen. Bragg must be reinforced or the enemy will acquire a foothold in Georgia that will confine us to the Carolinas and a part of Virginia. These are unpleasant reflections but the danger is too threatening to withhold facts. We must have fighting men at the front, or ere the coming of another Spring the sun of the Confederacy will have gone down in ruin forever.

We hope and believe that much good will result from the visit of President Davis to the army of Gen. Bragg. His presence will rally the troops and give confidence to the people, and, it is to be hoped, force blatant, skulking rascals who have been crying for blood while they have been robbing the poor, into the ranks.

We learn that two white men, charged with a number of thefts that have been committed in this city recently, were arrested and committed to jail yesterday. As quantities of property that had been stolen was found on the premises of the parties there can be but little doubt about their guilt. We have not been able to gather the particulars but will try to give them hereafter.

FROM BRAGG'S ARMY.

We have Atlanta papers of the 7th and 8th, from which we make the following summary. The *Intelligencer* has the following interesting

LETTER FROM THE FRONT.

CAMP IN VALLEY OF CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 5, 1863.

The final contest for the possession of Tennessee is fast approaching. Rosecrans, aware of the fact, is working night and day on his fortications to make himself secure in his stronghold, while he is evidently relying on the aid of coming reinforcements to help him out of the scrape, and to take the offensive, if they come up in time. Cut off, in a manner, from his supplies, except by hauling them a distance of some 60 miles, across Walden's Ridge, and with a loss of forty-nine pieces of artillery and thirty-thousand muskets, he is hardly in a condition to make a very strong defence when it comes to the charge of the bayonet. He has been joined, no doubt, by Burnside, but this addition would hardly more than make up for his losses on the field of Chickamauga. There is every reason to believe that reinforcements are coming from either Grant or Meade, and General Bragg is determined to make an attack before these forces can come up. We have already too long delayed, but I am assured that we will open our guns on the enemy's works to-morrow, when the struggle for Chattanooga will commence. If we are enabled by our long range guns to shell the enemy from their works and drive them back, our troops will then advance, while it may be that a flank movement will also be attempted to cut them off. With our cavalry already in their rear, there is a fine prospect of destroying Rosecrans' army, if we shall be successful in forcing him to cross the Tennessee. Such a victory would cover Gen. Bragg with glory, and raise our cause triumphant, in the West.

But do not let our people delude themselves with the hope that such a triumph on our side would be a decisive battle and put an end to the war. Until the vast majority of the Northern people are made to acknowledge the wickedness of this Abolition war, in all its naked deformity, and to feel the iron point of the tyranny and atrocities it has produced, entering their own souls, we shall have no peace. All oppression commences by sacrificing justice to supposed expedience. In the language of a celebrated historian, tyranny always speaks, in the first usurpation of power, in the voice of prudence, and points to the dangers of popular insurrection; ambition strikes on the chords of patriotism and loyalty, and leads men to ruin others in the belief that they are saving themselves; rampant Democracy and Abolition fury appeals to the spirit of freedom, and massacres thousands in the name of insurgent humanity. In all these cases men would shrink with horror from themselves if their conduct appeared in their true colors, but they become steeped in crime while yet professing the intentions of virtue, and the philanthrophist and humanitarian, while advocating the emancipation of the negro, becomes the zealot fiend and infidel murderer.

The moment the line of justice is passed, the criminality of the step leads to the most frightful atrocities. "To do evil that good may come of it," is not the least prolific cause of wickedness. It is absolutely necessary, say the politicians of one age, to check the growing spirit of heresy; discord in this world, damnation in the next, follow in its steps; religion, the fountain of peace, is in danger of being polluted by its poison; the transient sufferings of a few individual will ensure the salvation of millions. Such, says All son, is the language of religious intolerance, such the principles which lighted the fires of Smithfield, and he might have added, and the fires of abolition fanaticism. We can hardly be brought to believe the astounding fact, to-day, that already hundreds of thousands of white men have been slaughtered, their bodies maimed and mangled, in a contest, on the part of Northern abolitionists, simply to gratify their demoniac fanaticism in dragging from the happy homes and contented condition the poor African! It is for this that the Yankee infidel abolitionist lies unburried to day, by thousands, on the battle field of Chicamauga, and whose bones, for many a day, will lie bleaching on the banks of the "River of Death!" Can Western men be thus duped to believe that the destruction, by hecotombs, of both the black and white race, is for the cause of patriotism and philanthropy, and that these bloody sacrifices are to bring Liberty to unborn millions of the human race? But such has ever been the reasoning in all ages of revolutionary cruelty and despotism. They begin with the enthusiasm of philanthropists, but are sure to end with the bloody rule of Robespeirre.

This will be the fate of the North. Until, therefore, her people cry aloud against this wicked abomination, for which they are now deluging our land with their blood, and the women of that country, torn by frightful and distressing calamities, set up a wail throughout the [illegible]

When our Congress passed the impressment act, providing in what manner only that grain and other property should be seized and appraised, and prohibiting its seizure in certain cases where poor families had only enough corn for their support, it was supposed that outrages in such cases by our military would cease. But such is not the case, and I say it with deep regret, that our officers permit their men to rob our poor citizens of their only support, and go off without making any remuneration. A poor woman, carrying her child in her arms, had walked several miles from her little cottage home to headquarters to obtain indemnification for the corn taken from her by some command in a certain division. She had no voucher, and was told she must apply to the commander of the division for relief, who was some three miles further off. The poor woman gave up in despair, saying it was bad enough to rob her without forcing her to travel all over the country to obtain justice. Hundreds of such cases continually occur. Cavalry and wagon trains frequently take whole fields of corn, pay sometimes for about half, and let the owners whistle for the balance. There is a way to stop this, and it is by making officers in command responsible in all such cases, and punished by court martial.

I have just had the pleasure of meeting Capts. John H. Graham and C. B. Wheeler, of Scott's First La. cavalry. They crossed the Missi-sippi at Fort Adams some ten days ago, and do not give a very flattering account of affairs in Louisiana. The enemy still occupies Monroe, on the Quachita, in large force, and are committing great depredations all through the country—pillaging, robbing, driving off stock and negroes, &c. It is said they have driven off 10,000 negroes from the Parish of Concordia. Harrisonburg surrendered to the Yankee forces sent from Natchez without firing a gun.

Gen. Kirby Smith was at Shreveport, and Dick Taylor at Alexandria. Gen. Smith had issued a proclamation for all citizens to come over on the Texas side of Red-river, as he could not otherwise afford them protection.—The State Government was at Alexandria. Very little was said about the coming fall election, but it is supposed Brig. Gen. Henry W. Allen will be elected Governor over the miserable Gen. oligarchy of Moise & Co., which Gov. Moore has so long sustained to the utter ruin and debasement of the State. Abolition Banks, who long ago "let the Union slide" for the sake ob de niggers, is reported fitting out an expedition for Texas by the way of Red river, as soon as the water rises.

Our wounded are receiving every attention in the hospitals at Ringgold and near the battlefield, and but few have died. Mr. Marshall, Chairman of the Atlanta Relief Committee, has paid us a visit, and was cordially received by Gen. Bragg. Mr. Marshall is superintending the delivery of comforts for the wounded and sick Georgians and is deserving of great credit for his energetic exertions. Hon. A. S. Colfax, of Tenn., M. C., is also working in the good cause. Hon. Mr. Hilton, Judge Baker, Rev. Messrs. Ellis and Debose, Robt. W. Williams, and Mr. Maxwell, composing the relief committee from Florida, have also arrived with supplies. Surgeon C. P. Gamble, under the supervision of Dr. Ford, Medical Director of the Army of Tennessee, has charge of the Ringgold hospital, and has rendered eminent services.

A number of ladies are also in attendance on the wounded, among whom is Mrs. Lucy Welsh, of St. Louis, who was escorted by a guard out of that city for her patriatic devotion to our wounded prisoners. Mrs. Dr. Reeves, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Barbour, Mrs. Lowe, and several other administering angels, are rendering every service in their power to our wounded braves, who feel an imperishable gratitude for the attention received.

The weather is clear, cold and frosty, and ere this reaches you, the music of our guns will be echoing through the valleys and mountains of Tyrolian Tennessee.

EDITORIAL SPECULATIONS.

The *Register* says:

We stated on a former occasion that the very existence of the Confederate States and army were dependant upon the re-occupation of Tennessee by Gen. Bragg. Our enemies know this as well as our own Commander-in-Chief. There is no risk nor sacrifice, no concentration of strength that will be spared in the accomplishment of the reconquest of Tennessee. The Army of Virginia will be thrown upon East Tennessee, and that of the Missis-ippi Valley upon Rosecranz's rear, in the direction of Murfreesborough. The calm that followed the storm at Chickamauga is the pressage of more terrible events, and the coming shock of contending armies on the soil of Tennessee will be decisive of the fate of the Confederation.

If any one doubts the necessity which would impel President Davis to sacrifice Richmond, Charleston, and Mobile, all, to reacquire Eastern Tennessee he need only ask the Commissary General by what agencies and from what source the armies of the South have been sustained. During the first year of the war, Eastern Tennessee furnished the Confederate States with twenty-five millions of pounds of bacon. Last year the State of Tennessee fed the army. It is ascertained that the prevalence of Hog Cholera throughout the South has prevented the production of more meat than the wants of the people require. Our soldiers would hardly fight well if confined to bread and water, and it therefore happens that the Commissary General is the Commander-in-chief for the time, and his fiat has gone forth that Tennessee must be redeemed.

The *Appeal* of the 6th says:

The news from all quarters leads us to believe that the Federal Government is fully alive to the importance of reinforcing Rosecrans, and has been doing so ever since the battle of the 20th, sending large numbers of troops to his assistance. The dispatch from Richmond denying the report that Meade has sent two army corps West, is not true—at least we have reason to believe it is not so, as the Northern papers, which we have seen are continually heralding the arrival and departure of troops, but not stating their destination. Recent events show us that they are not destined for the Mississippi country.

By a look at the map it will be perceived that if the Yankees are allowed to concentrate a large army at Stevenson, Bragg will be placed in the same position that he was in when Rosecrans made the demonstration in Wills' valley, when, with a large army in front of him, chafing to recover the disaster of the previous fight, and a fresh army on his left flank, with the army of Burnside who has probably received large reinforcements from the tories of East Tennessee, on his right, another retrograde movement may become necessary, unless steps are taken to counteract the movements of the enemy.

There is no time to be lost. We must prepare not only to meet the additional strength that is to be hurled against us, but also to drive it back. We must have East Tennessee, at least, not only to open up our lines of communication with the East, but also to obtain the supply of provisions necessary for our armies, which it will be difficult if not impossible, to procure elsewhere. What are our authorities doing?

PRESIDENT DAVIS GONE TO SEE BRAGG.

The *Confederacy* says:

The rumor that President Davis is on his way to the theatre of war, before Chattanooga, has had circulation in our city for two days past, and there are not wanting gentlemen who have seen him when he passed through here. We have made diligent efforts to verify the rumor, and find there is no other foundation for it than that the President is expected to make this important and necessary visit.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* states that the President was said to have left Richmond on the 1st instant for Bragg's army.

The condition of affairs in the Department and army of Tennessee urgently requires that the President should look into them through some other medium than the atmosphere of prejudice and official mistification which exists in Richmond.

Indeed we believe President Davis could visit several other sections of the Confederacy with great advantage to the public interests. There is an impression gaining ground among the people, that the vicinity to the seat of government tends to magnify the importance of the relations of Virginia, Richmond and Gen. Lee's army to the great cause of the country, and to diminish the interest which those of the central South, and the Southwestern portions of the Confederacy held in the estimation of the government.

Such a conviction, if permitted to continue, will work serious injury, and the best way to remove it is to give the personal attention of the President to the great events which transpire beyond the immediate circles of the Cabinet control.

The life question of the Confederacy is now being argued at the cannon' mouth within twelve hours run of Atlanta. The Northern hordes are pouring in numerous corps to the scene of conflict. By this result we live or die. Our sons and brothers have hastened to the field, and are pouring out their hearts best blood there.

All eyes are turned anxiously to the point and every bosom feels the tremb ing balance of hopes and fears within. Amid this awful suspense, the view that meets the public eye is not one to give courage in this awful hour. The fruits of a victory, costly in blood and treasure, are gathered with a slow if not a timid hand. Contentions in council are not kept from the public view. Distrust among leaders is openly acknowledged by the great fact of sudden arrests and suspension in high quarters.

These things, fruitful in demoralization, have not come upon us suddenly or without warning. The President, the Cabinet, and hundreds who enjoy the privileges of high official intercourse, have long known of their existence. The people saw only their fruits, and with them they have produced an instinctive want of confidence in the existing directions of affairs, which can be removed only by a change of results.

Through our enquiries we are lead to believe that the President is on his way to the great point of interest, and from his presence and personal examination we confidently look for the best results.

The following is the farewell address of Gen. Polk in taking leave of his command:

To the Officers and Soedlers of Polk's Corps.

HEADQ'RS POLK'S CORPS, TENN., Missionary Ridge, Sept. 30, 1863.

In consequence of an unfortunate disagreement between myself and the Commander-in-Chief of this Department, I have been relieved of my command, and am about to retire from the Army. Without attempting to explain the circumstances of this disagreement or prejudicing the public mind, by a premature appeal to its judgement, I must be permitted to express my unqualified conviction of the rectitude of my conduct and that time and investigation will amply vindicate my action on the field of the Chickamauga.

I cannot, however, part even temporarily with the gallant officers and soldiers of my old Corps, without the deepest feeling of regret and a heartfelt expression of my gratitude for the courage, conduct and devotion, they have always manifested while under my command.

Belmont, Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesborough and Chickamauga all attest on your part the very highest soldierly qualities, and are crowded with precious memories.

Contending with a numerous, well appointed and merciless enemy, for all that man holds dear, you have borne unexampled privations with fortitude, fought with undaunted bravery and ever yielded a ready and cheerful obedience to your officers.

Soldiers who struggle in such a cause, and with such hearts "can never be conquered." Clouds and darkness may enshroud you for a time, but the sunlight of the future is bright and glowing, the blood of patriots is never shed in vain, and our final victory is certain and assured.

Whoever commands you, my earnest exhortation and request to you is, to fight on and fight ever with true hearts until your indepenence is achieved. Thousands of hearts may fall crushed and bleeding under the weapons of the foe, or the passions or mistakes of friends, but the great cause must never be sacrificed, or our flag abandoned. Our cause is just and your duty to your Country and God is as clear as the sun in the heavens.

I leave my command in the care of the bravest of the brave, who has often led them in the darkest hour of their trials; he and you will have my hopes and prayers to the Ruler of the Universe, for your happiness and success.—Your kindness, devotion and respect for me exhibited during the years of our association both in camp and on the field is graven on my heart and will be treasured there until it ceases to beat.

Your friend,

[Signed,] L. POLK, Lieut. General.

THE LATEST FROM CHATTANOOGA THROUGH NORTHERN SOURCES.

From the latest Northern papers we have the following from Rosecrans' movements:

FROM EAST TENNESSEE—BATTLE IN PROGRESS AT M'MINNVILLE—REBEL CAVALRY CROSSING THE TENNESSEE, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 4.—A special despatch to the *Journal* from Nashville on the 3rd, says McMinnville, was attacked at noon to-day. The result is unknown, but a fight was progressing when telegraphic communication was interrupted.

The rebel cavalry are reported crossing the Tennessee at Washington.

The cavalry from this post (McMinnville) returned last evening with a rebel captain and lieutenant and thirteen paroled prisoners.

NEWS VIA CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—Advices from Chattanooga up to Saturday last, state that it was estimated at headquarters that the losses in the battle of Chickamauga were: Killed, 1,860; wounded, 9,500; prisoners, 2,500. Total 13,860.

Thomas routed Longstreet's corps, and was in a condition to pursue the enemy, and would have done so had not the right wing been disorganized.

It was the opinion that if the right wing had held its own the result would have been a decisive Union victory.

The success of General Thomas on the left was much greater than has been represented in any published accounts of the battle.

No surprise is felt in the army that the enemy did not resume the attack. Their loss is believed to be twenty thousand.

Our army is in superb fighting trim, compact in organization, well supplied with provisions and ammunition, and full of confidence.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—A special despatch to the *Commercial*, dated Chattanooga, September 30, says:

Two hundred ambulances, sent within the enemy's lines under flag of truce, brought in over 500 of our wounded. While they were in the enemy's hands they had nothing to eat but corn bread. The rebels treated them very kindly, expressing their regrets that they could not provide better food. They refuse to permit the bodies of wounded or deceased officers to be removed. The enemy holds fifty-two officers as supposed prisoners of war. Our ambulances returned with the rebel liner two wounded rebels who fell into our hands.

Both armies are busy fortifying. The pickets are within a stone's throw of each other.

It is ascertained that the press report of the battle causes considerable indignation among the troops. The statement that Reynold's and Brannon's divisions were thrown into disorder is incorrect. I learn from General Thomas that the most obstinate bravery of these commands of the army ensured its safety. Our wounded are well cared for and comfortably situated.

NEWS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 2.—A Chattanooga despatch of the 28th ultimo, delayed until this morning, reports that Gen. Whitaker received a severe flesh wound in the engagement of the 20th, but still commands his brigade. His loss is heavy, being 950 killed wounded and missing, the latter very small. All his staff except one were killed or wounded. His brigade consisted of the 95th and 115th Illinois, 2nd Michigan and 86th Ohio aggregating about 2,800 men, who fought with terrible energy and effect from 1 p. m. till the next night, and, aided by the Second brigade of Gen. Sheridan's division, beat back three Divisions with great slaughter.

Lieut. Cols. Clark, of the 86th Indiana, and Kinnan, of the 115th, were killed. Col. Lefere, of Steadman's Division, Granger's corps, who made the attack on the enemy's right wing on the 29th, was killed. Col. Sanborn was wounded.

THE NEUTRAL GROUND IN OUR FRONT.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*, writing from Chattanooga, says:

For the purpose of a more perfect range in our immediate front, it has become our painful duty to burn all the dwellings between the Federal lines and those of the enemy. More than fifty buildings have been leveled to the ground, some of which were quite valuable, and the premises most beautifully ornamented with all the surroundings of comfort and pleasure. But all is now a complete waste; everything has been leveled and destroyed. Houses, trees, shrubbery, fences, and all are gone, made to give way to the rebellion, and the curse of war. Over this new desert waste the guns of the Federals have complete control. From the embrazeurs of the frowning battlement, now can be seen the threatening bore of the open mouthed cannon, ready to belch forth, with flames of fire, the numerous messengers of destruction and death, at the timely bidding of those by whom they are controlled, sending, untimely, those before their Maker who may be ordered forward to strife against their fellow-men, and to the support of the most cruel rebellion the world ever knew. But they would inaugurate war and they are now experiencing the consequences. But the suffering of the innocent, amid those scenes of war, can never be atoned for—now homeless, homeless and penniless, all, everything gone, and no place of protection but the broad canopy of heaven, under which to shelter their exposed heads.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS TO REINFORCE ROSECRANS.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.]

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 29.—It is true, as the *Journal* office was advised before I left Chicago on Sunday evening, that a large portion of the army of the Potomac is going to Chattanooga. You may not deem it expedient or proper to publish this, but I send it to you nevertheless. The Eleventh and Twelfth army corps, Gens. Howard and Slocum, from the Rappahannock, have been passing through this city on cars to-day, yesterday, and the day previous, and are by this time well on their way toward Nashville. They are expected to reach Chattanooga by the early part of next week at the farthest. It is stated by the soldiers, that the Third army corps from Meade's army is also on its way westward. Up to the present writing, in the neighborhood of twenty-five thousand eastern troops have passed through here, and "still they come." Train after train, column after column, dash through—the platforms and even the roofs of the cars are crowded full. One poor fellow, who had gone unharmed through the iron hail of a dozen fierce battles, was struck by a bridge, yesterday, knocked down between the cars, and in an instant lost one arm and both legs.

Gen. Howard and staff, also Carl Schurz and staff, passed through here last night.

Aside from these Potomac troops, many other reinforcements are going forward to Rosecrans—many more than the public dream of.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE POSITION ON THE TENNESSEE.

The New York *World* of the 5th instant gives the following:

In no long time the winds from the South are expected to bring to our ears again the clash of resounding arms. The rebels will seek to prevent the wintering of Rosecrans on the upper Tennessee, and much more his advance on the line to Atlanta, Georgia, which he was attempting. It will become the duty of Bragg's army, now again refront or on the line of their communications, and that, too, at an early day, if they expect success—since the duty to strengthen the position there imposes upon the government the necessity of adding to Rosecrans' army at once, which accounts show that they are doing. The struggle for the line of the Tennessee will be a notable one. That river, including the Holston, its largest branch, on which Knoxville is situated, is 1,100 miles long. It is navigable above the Muscle Shoals (in Alabama) for 500 miles to Knoxville. If Gen. Rosecrans holds his present position till armed steamboats can be provided in sufficient numbers to control the navigation of the river, the result will be, in a military point of view, even more valuable to our arms than the opening of the Missis-ippi. Chattanooga, in reference to the navigation of the Tennessee, is about half way between Knoxville and the head of the Muscle Shoals. The rapids known under the latter name extend for twenty miles through a limestone ridge. If the current of the Mississippi divides the Confederacy in halves, the Tennessee, well held, divides again the nearest and formidable half, and a strong occupation of the country which that river waters, especially at the head of navigation, threatens not only the capital, but all the desirable points of the Confederacy.

A letter from the Battle-field.

We make the following extract from a letter from a relative of ours, who participated in the recent battle at Chickamauga. The writer belongs to Wheeler's cavalry, which corps it will be seen has been doing valuable service.

"This evening (24th) finds me still alive after three days hard fighting, but not as it has been heretofore, running. We are pressing them hard this time. We have this time given them the worst whipping they ever got. On the 22nd we captured a regiment of cavalry and a train of 60 wagons, all of which we brought safely in, with the exception of four or five wagons that had no teams to pull them. We also captured everything in the clothing and provision line, besides other articles, too numerous to mention. We shall cross the Tennessee river in a few days again. As yet I have not got a scratch. I am unable to write much. The dead and dying are lying thick around, and their groans can be heard all the time. There are four Yanks to one of our boys. Our dead are nearly all buried and the wounded will be cared for by to-morrow."

We suppose the wagons spoken of in the letter were taken on the North side of the river and brought over.

Cotton Factories, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 7th, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—It may be of interest to the public to know something more about Cotton Manufactures, particularly when such a clamor is raised about them and extraordinary high prices demanded and obtained for the goods made. The question naturally arises, are the manufacturers in the Confederacy furnishing goods even at the enormous high prices to the full extent of their capacity? Are they otherwise doing all they can to aid the people and government? If they are not it is right and proper and their course is a subject of investigation.

They surely have been the recipients of many favors granted by our law makers. They are empowered to monopolize everything that is to be had and the cost of which; let it be material or supplies, makes no difference in their profits. They can better afford to pay $500 than $50 for any article they need. Their operatives get their supplies for about half price, and hence they can get any number of hands, and so increase their productions as well as their abundant profits. What would be the difference if they had been restricted to making 75 per cent. on capital instead of on their products? Is it not possible, is it not probable that the framers of the law, had in view that the said manufacturers would get brim full of patriotism and so run their Factories almost night and day to supply the pressing demands which may have been anticipated by the aforesaid legislators. The pressing demand is upon us and woe to him that has not the wherewith to buy a whole piece of sheeting, of 35 or 36 yards, for he can't get any. The man of means may perhaps succeed in getting a piece every two or three weeks. This plan of selling by the piece might surely be improved so that families might get a smaller portion. The prices are so very high, that [illegible] families are able to purchase more than a few yards. A soldier's month's pay will not furnish his family with more than 6 or 7 yards. There is danger that some of the Factories may be destroyed by fire, or the enemy, so that it is important that all the manufacturers make all it is possible to make, as their supply will fall short.

We should bear less heavily on the last man and last dollar, if planters, farmers and manufacturers income approximated the pay of soldiers who are in the field. Don't you think so, Mr. Editor.

ELECTION NOTICES.

The Citizens of Pitt County recommend the Voters of the 2d Congressional District as a Candidate for Congress at the next election, **Major EDWARD C. YELLOWLEY**, of the 8th Reg't of North Carolina Troops.

VOTERS OF THE 2d CONG. DIST.

Oct 10-6t*

We are authorized and requested to announce Dr. J. T. LEACH, of Johnston county, a candidate for Congress in the 3d Congressional District, composed of the counties of Carteret, Craven, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Wayne and Johnston. Election on the 4th day of November. The soldiers vote on Thursday, the 29th of October. Oct 2-t

We are authorized and requested to announce Hon. W. N. H. SMITH, of Hertford, a candidate for re-election to Congress from the 1st Congressional District. Election, Wednesday, 4th day of November. Sept. 28

We are authorized to say that Col. BRYAN GRIMES, of Pitt County, and of 4th N. C. Troops, consented, at the solicitation of many friends, to be a candidate for Congress in the 2nd Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Edgecombe, Halifax, Wilson, Green and Lenoir.

Sept 29-td*

Dr. EDWARD WARREN, of Chowan County, will be supported for Congress in the first Congressional District by MANY VOTERS.

Sept 29-td

We are authorised and requested to announce Hon. ROBT. R. BRIDGERS, of Edgecombe, as a candidate for re election to Congress in the 2d Congressional District, composed of the counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Edgecombe, Halifax, Wilson, Green and Lenoir. Election, Wednesday, 4th of November.

Sept 28-td

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. ARRINGTON, of Nash county, a candidate for election to Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Orange, Wake, Granville, Warren, Franklin and Nash. Election, Wednesday 4th of November. Sept 8-td*

We are authorised by the friends of Lieut WALTER DUNN, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress. Aug 27

We are authorized to say that THOMAS I. FAISON has consented, at the earnest solicitation of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 3rd Congressional district. S. 7-tf

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional district, at the election to be held in November next. ag 8-td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONFEDERATE TAXES DUE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested that I will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of receiving the Confederate Taxes, viz:

At Busbee's on Monday the 9th of November next.
At Hood's Tuesday the 10th day of November next.
At Wakefield, Wednesday the 11th day of November next.
At Rolesville, Thursday the 12th day of November next.
At Forestville, Friday the 13th day of November next.
At Dunnsville, Saturday the 14th day of November next.
At Raleigh, from Monday the 16th to Saturday the 21st of November next.
At Banks', Monday the 23d day of November next.
At Barney Jones', Tuesday the 24th day of November next.
At Lashley's Cross Roads, Wednesday the 25th day of November next.
At Green Level, Thursday the 26th day of November next.
At Morrisville, Friday the 27th day of November next.
At Laws', Monday the 30th day of November next.
At Oak Grove, Tuesday the 1st of December next.
At G. W. Thompson's, Wednesday the 2nd day of December next.

The list will be open for examination at my office from the 5th to the 20th of October, during which time appeals may be taken in writing, presenting the particular matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and the ground or principle of inequality or error. All appeals will be received, heard and determined at the same place from the 20th to the 30th of October. Persons neglecting to come at the times and places appointed, will be liable to [illegible] per cent. additional upon the amount of their taxes.

The assessors will also attend at the times and places for receiving the taxes, for the purpose of receiving returns of all agricultural productions taxed in kind, which will be ready for market at the time, viz: Sweet Potatoes, Irish Potatoes, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Rice, cured Hay and Fodder, Sugar, Molasses made from cane, Cotton, Tobacco, Peas, Beans, and Ground-peas.

Returns will also be received of the value of all neat Cattle, Horses, Mules, not used in cultivation, and Asses owned by each person on the first of November next. Also the value of all Beeves sold since the 24th April last to the 1st November next.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.

Oct 10-10t

RUNAWAY COMMITTED TO JAIL.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WARREN County, on the 4th Sept., 1863, a negro man who says his name is GEORGE, and that he is generally known as Mun or Munroe, and that he belongs to Mr. Robert Palmer or Lattimore, who lives near Canton, in Madison County, Miss., and that he runaway from his master in March, 1862, and has since been most of the time in the service of Capt. Jas. Mason, of the 4th Mississippi Regiment, from whom he again runaway at Grenada, Mississippi. The said negro is about 5 feet 4 inches high, black and appears about 35 years of age. He has a slight scar in his forehead, nearly over the left eye, which he says was caused by a fall from a horse.

The owner is hereby notified to prove his property, pay charges and take him away or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

E. C. WADDILL,
Jailer.

Oct 10-1aw6m

Office Medical Director,

GENERAL HOSPITALS N. C.,
Raleigh, October 9th, 1863.

SURGEONS IN CHARGE OF HOSPITALS will not permit any Steward or Agent to purchase Hospital supplies, except for cash, or on the written order of the Surgeon. Accounts incurred, in disregard of these instructions, will not be recognized.

By order of the Surgeon General:

P. E. HINES,
Medical Director.

Oct 10-2aw1m

GLUE! GLUE!!

A GOOD ARTICLE OF COMMON NORTHERN Glue for sale—some 300 pounds; also a large amount of unglazed Sash, of all sizes, and 6 Pannel (White Pine) Doors of various sizes, some 40 or 50, 3 feet by 7 feet, and 1½ inches thick; Pivot Blinds; several barrels Spirits Turpentine.

DAN'L HILTON,
Kinston, N. C.

Oct 10-3t

ATTENTION "B" COMPANY.

ATTEND A DRILL OF YOUR COMPANY in Nash Square this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

By order of

CAPT. W. R. RICHARDSON.

Oct 10-1t

SALE POSTPONED.

FROM UNAVOIDABLE CIRCUMSTANCES THE sale advertised to-day is postponed until next week.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
Auctioneer.

Oct 10-1t*

NOTICE.

HAVING, AT AUGUST SESSION OF WARREN County Court, taken out Letters of Administration upon the estate of the late Emma E. Hunter, I will sell at public Auction, at Spring Hill, near Raleigh, on Saturday the 17th inst., the property of the said deceased, consisting of Horses, Mules, Hogs, &c., &c. Immediately thereafter, on the same day, in the City of Raleigh, at the deceased's late residence, I will sell all her Household and Kitchen Furniture. The sale at [illegible] will begin at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Terms made known on day of sale.

SION H. ROGERS,
Administrator.

Oct 9-td

TEACHER WANTED.

A LIBERAL SALARY AND BOARD IS OFFERED for a competent gentleman to teach six or seven children, the oldest of whom is a boy of 14 years. Apply to Gen. JOHN F. SAUNDERS,

Oct 8-1w* Smithfield, Johnston Co.